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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 23

Application Number: 08/938,706

Filing Date: September 26, 1997

Appellant(s): KUBOMURA ET AL.

James T. Strom
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 5/23/2002.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The Appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(4) *Status of Amendments*

The Appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of the Invention*

The summary of the invention in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The Appellant's statement of the issues contained in the brief are correct.

(7) *Grouping of the Claims*

The following groups of claims stand or fall together: (1, and 11), (3), (4, 5, and 12), (6), (7-8, and 13), (9, and 14), (10, and 15-26), (27-34), (35-36), and (5-8).

(8) *ClaimsAppealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) *Prior Art of Record*

Pat. # 5,544,288, Morgan et al (Aug.06,1996, filed on June 14, 1994)

Pat. # 5,943,679, Niles et al (Aug.24, 1999, filed on Oct. 30, 1996)

Barnes, K., "10 Minute Guide to Windows 3.1" (1992), Sams, (1992), pp.116-117.

(10) *Grounds of Rejection*

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- A. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

- B. Claims 27-31, and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Morgan et al, hereinafter Morgan (Pat. # 5,544,288, 8/6/96).

Regarding independent claim 27, Morgan discloses: *transforming a size and a scale of an original view --“changing a font for an object in the graphical user interface....A set of related objects within the interface can also be changed according to the new font”* (col. 1, ln. 55-67, col. 2, ln. 1-10, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches the resizing or transformation of an input field (76), or button (77), which displays clipped fonts, enlarged or resized in a window area extending beyond the viewable area (Fig. 3B).

Moreover, Morgan discloses: *selecting a region within the second view....capturing an original character size--“A new font is being dragged from the font palette 71 and is about to be*

dropped on the window 70" (col. 1, ln. 55-67, col. 4, ln. 4-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches the selection, and capturing of original fonts into a region with an input field (76), or button (77).

Moreover, Morgan discloses: *detecting an opening of a window containing the region...adjusting the magnification ratio responsive to a user preference...character size, the magnification ratio, and a display size--*"A new font is being dragged from the font paletteThe window 70 and the client area 74, the entry fields 76 and buttons 77 have all been resized " (col. 4, ln. 30-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches the opening of an input field (76) or button (77) for resizing character fonts. In response to the selection of a font type, enlarging or resizing of the size of character fonts, adjusting the magnification ratio of an input field (76) or button (77), and the size of the enlarged input field (76) or button (77) in contrast with window (70).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 27, Morgan discloses: *again initiate the selecting, capturing, detecting, adjusting, and rescaling--*"A new font is being dragged from the font paletteThe window 70 and the client area 74, the entry fields 76 and buttons 77 have all been resized " (col. 4, ln. 30-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches the opening of another input field (76) or button (77) for resizing character fonts and repeating the steps of capturing, detecting, adjusting, and rescaling as outlined previously in claim 27.

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 27, Morgan discloses: *the window is resized....and repositioned where the window horizontally and vertically exactly occupies the display--*"A new font is being dragged from the font paletteThe window 70 and the client area 74, the entry fields 76 and buttons 77 have all been resized " (col. 4, ln. 30-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches a well known title bar (80) with a well known maximize button (upper right

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hand, Fig. 4A) for resizing, and maximizing resized window to occupy exactly a the display area of display screen.

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 27, Morgan discloses: *the size of a character within the resized....window equals the original character size--*“the text within the title bar 80 and action bar 82 have not been resized” (col. 4, ln. 59-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches that the text of title bar (80), and action bar (82) was not resized together with the window (70).

Claim 31 is directed towards the method for resizing a window in response to a character size change found in claim 27, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 27, Morgan discloses: *restoring the original view to the original position--*“the text within the title bar 80 and action bar 82 have not been resized” (col. 4, ln. 59-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan teaches that the text of title bar (80), and action bar (82) was not resized together with the window (70).

Claim 34 is directed towards the method for repeating the steps of claim 33, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

C. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

D. Claims 1-26, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warnock et al. (Pat.# 5,634,064, 5/27/97), in view of Niles et al, hereinafter Niles (Pat.# 5,943,679, 8/28/99).

Regarding independent claim 1, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose: *An information processing apparatus for displaying at least a character or an image in a first intended area....* Warnock et al disclose “an electronic document viewer....” (col. 2, ln. 38), “....when in the article view mode, at least a portion of a selected article is displayed on the computer screen in an enhanced article view which facilitates the comfortable reading of the document...” (col. 2, ln. 48-52, col. 3, ln. 17-19, and col. 1, ln. 26-28). However, Niles discloses: “The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image” (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and “a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device.....” (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification a second window to display data in a first intended window p(i) of Niles, because Niles discloses “improved visualization technique displayed a ‘focus page’ (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document.....” (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose: “an electronic document viewer....” (col. 2, ln. 38), “....when in the article view mode, at least a portion of a selected article is displayed on the computer screen in an enhanced article view which facilitates the comfortable reading of the document...” (col. 2, ln. 48-52). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *detection means for detecting whether a request for opening said second intended area is issued.* However, Niles

discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification a second window to display data in a first intended window p(i) of Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose "...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability. This is often referred to as "zoom....." (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate for said second intended area.....* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window (magnifier 59 or focus image) to display data in a first intended window p(i) of Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose "Furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window" (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means for displaying said first intended area with said characters...in an enlarged form.....* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window to display data in a first intended window p(i) of Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Warnock et al disclose "the article can be selected by a variety of modes including.....selecting a visible portion of an article from a document being displayed in the normal view. Preferably the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article....."zoom"...." (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *correcting the magnification rate upward*. However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window to display data in a proportionately enlarged first intended window p(i) of

Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose *maintaining said second magnification rate as it is....--* "when in normal view mode, the document viewer displays at least a portion of the documentthat has the formatting and appearance intended by the publisher....." (col. 2, ln. 45-48).

Furthermore, Warnock et al disclose "when it is desired by the user to leave the article view mode, process control.....which determines whether the original view should be restored....." (col. 10, ln. 4-7). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *means for correcting said magnification rate downward.....* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and downward magnification of a second window to by switching "the focus page" or "magnifier 59" to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Warnock et al disclose "selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window....." (col. 3, ln. 27-30). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *means for correcting said magnification rate downward.....* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the

focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the magnification of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window to by switching "the focus page" or "magnifier 59" to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Regarding independent claim 4, the preamble, and the first imitation are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the apparatus of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate*..... However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the magnification of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of the text characters in an area from the size of the characters and an area and its surrounding area on a window by switching "the focus page" or "magnifier 59" to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means*

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *enlarged display means*, because Warnock et al disclose " furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window " (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an article could be displayed "sized" or "zoomed" for better readability, hence a means for displaying the enlargement of the article would be needed to accomplish the desired enhancement.

Claim 5 is directed towards an apparatus for performing the functions of the apparatus in claim 2, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Warnock et al fail to disclose *said determining means calculates said magnification ratethe character displayed...first magnification rate is equal to the size of the character displayed in the intended area* . However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had a *such determining means*, because Warnock et al disclose. "when in normal view mode, the document viewer displays at least a portion of the documentthat has the formatting and appearance intended by the publisher....." (col. 2, ln. 45-48). This means that if the user was to open two windows in the normal view mode the two windows would have the same character size.

Furthermore, Warnock et al disclose "furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window " (col. 3, ln. 17-20) hence the display of a character in the enlarged form.

Regarding independent claim 7, the preamble, and the first imitation are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the apparatus of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose "...the displaying step causes the selected portion of the article to be automatically sized within the article view area to enhance its readability. This is often referred to as "zoom...." (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *determining means for determining a second magnification rate.....* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the magnification of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of the text characters in an area from the size of the characters and an area and its surrounding area on a window by switching "the focus page" or "magnifier 59" to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window" (col. 3, ln. 17-20). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *enlarged display means* However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier 59...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 62-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the magnification of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of the text characters in an area from the size of the characters and an area and its surrounding area on a window by switching "the focus

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page" or "magnifier 59" to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Regarding dependent claim 8, Warnock et al disclose "furthermore, selected portions of the article are automatically panned and zoomed to fit a viewing area or window" (col. 3, ln. 17-20). According to Warnock et al, an enlarged article could be adjusted to fit to a specific window or screen size.

Regarding independent claim 9, the preamble is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the apparatus of claim 1, and is similarly rejected.

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose "...the other type of scroll is an article scroll.....a step 114 is used to reset the pointerto display a new portion of the article.....this new portion of the article is automatically panned and zoomed to fit within the article view area of the window....." (col. 9, ln. 46-55). In this previous quote, Warnock et al teach a means to reset a pointer in a document so as to scroll to and display a new portion of a document. Once the document has reached this new portion or *state*, the system then magnified or zoomed the portion for better readability—*detection means for detecting whether the trailing end of said intended area scrolled....has reached a state displayable on said display screen*. However, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose opening a second intended area. As the Examiner established in the rejection of claim 1, Niles teaches opening a second intended area. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Warnock et al, and Niles for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Moreover, Warnock et al disclose "...the other type of scroll is an article scroll.....a step 114 is used to reset the pointerto display a new portion of the article.....this new portion of the article is automatically panned and zoomed to fit within the article view area of the window....." (col. 9, ln. 46-55). Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose *detection means for detecting whether.....said scrolling means has reached a displayable state and prohibition means for prohibiting said intended window from being further scrolled.....the trailing endis in a displayable state*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have had such *prohibition scrolling means*, because this would have enabled the Warnock's system scroll to the new intended portion of the document, wait for the document reach the displayable state and then had zoomed the document. *Scrolling and its prohibition means* was well known in the art at the time of the invention as shown by the references cited, but not applied in this Office Action. However, Warnock et al fail to explicitly disclose opening a second intended area. As the Examiner established in the rejection of claim 1, Niles teaches opening a second intended area. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Warnock et al, and Niles for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Warnock et al fail to disclose *memory means for storing the coordinates of at least..... and restoration means for restoring and displayingthe display state of said intended area*. However, Niles discloses: "The pop-up magnifier window 59, which is generally centered on the display screen...to persistently display the focus image....." (col. 12, ln. 59-67, and col. 13, ln. 1-37), and "a focus page (or focus image) p(i) that is selected by a user with an input device....." (col. 6, ln. 55-67, and col. 7, ln. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the display of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window centered on the screen to display data in a first intended window p(i) of Niles, because Niles discloses "improved visualization technique displayed a 'focus page' (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document....." (col. 3, ln. 36-47).

Claims 11-15 are directed towards a recording medium readable by a computer for performing the functions of the apparatus in claims 1, 4, 7, 9, and 10 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 16-23 are directed towards the same limitations of claim 10, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 24-26 are directed towards recording medium readable by a computer for performing the functions of the apparatus in claim 10, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 35 is directed towards the method for resizing a window in response to a character size change found in claim 1, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Claim 36 is directed towards the method for resizing a window in response to a character size change found in claim 1, and is therefore similarly rejected.

E. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morgan, in view of Barnes, "10 Minute Guide to Windows 3.1" (1992).

Regarding claim 32, Morgan discloses: Morgan teaches the selection, and capturing of original fonts into a region with an input field (76), or button (77). --"A new font is being dragged from the font palette 71 and is about to be dropped on the window 70" (col. 1, ln. 55-67, col. 4, ln. 4-67, and Fig. 4A-B). Morgan fails to explicitly teach *inhibiting scrolling of a second*

view...with only contents of the original view being scrolled into view. Barnes teaches a well known windows with fonts selection fields containing scrolling bars (“cartridges”—Fig. 18.3, and “installed fonts”—Fig.18.4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Morgan and Barnes, because Morgan teaches above the input of enlarged fonts into GUIs without distorting its appearance, and to enable this input without the disturbance introduced by the activity of the scroll bar.

(11) Response to Argument

Regarding claims 1, and 11, the Appellants discuss that the references fail to teach or suggest the adjustment in magnification based on a first pre-enlarged magnification and a second magnified area (p.10,L.17-23). The Examiner disagrees, because while it is true that Warnock fails to teach the above limitation, Warnock teaches viewing document in various viewing modes (col.3,L. 17-20). Niles discloses the selection and magnification of a document page. The page is magnified from a first reduced magnification to a second magnified version--p(i) fig.3--of the document (col.12, L.62-67, col.13, L. 1-37, col. 6, L. 55-67, and col.7, L. 1-22). The magnified version of the document depends on the first pre-enlarged document size, and the size of the magnified document window, where the magnified document is to be entirely displayed.

Regarding claim 3, the Appellants state that the Examiner failed to address the calculation of the second magnification rate based on the size of the first area, and the screen (p.12,L.2-8). The Examiner disagrees, because as was explained in the office action mailed 7/30//2001, p.9,L.13-22, Warnock teaches the automatic zooming of selection document portions (col.3,L.27-30). Warnock fails to explicitly teach the calculation of the second magnification rate based on the size of the first area, and the screen. However, Niles discloses the selection and

magnification of a document page, based upon a layout calculation of the display screen, and the pre-enlarged document (col.12, L. 62-67, col.13, L. 1-37, col. 6, L. 55-67, and col.7, L. 1-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the magnification of images as taught by Warnock et al and magnification of a second window to by switching “the focus page” or “magnifier 59” to another page as taught by Niles, because Niles discloses “improved visualization technique displayed a ‘focus page’ (or a focus image) at a legible resolution while displaying legible content of the other pages of the document” (col. 3, ln. 36-47). Although, the office action contains a minor typographical mistake—*Warnock fails to explicitly disclose means for correcting said magnification rate downward...p.9,L.15-16(the office action should have stated that Warnock failed to disclose the calculation of the magnified area from the pre-enlarged, and screen size)*—the limitations have been fully addressed as shown above.

Regarding claims 4, 5, and 12, and in response to Appellants' argument that the references fail to show certain features of Appellants' invention, it is noted that the features upon which Appellants rely (i.e., “enlargement....based on ‘from’ any character size” p.12,L.23-28) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Enlarging an area from a first to a second area does not necessarily entails that the magnification depends upon or is based on the character in the area. The claim refers to what is being enlarged—from a first pre-enlarged area to a second intended area—and not to how—based on the character—this enlarging takes place.

Regarding claim 6, and in response to Appellants' argument that the references fail to show certain features of Appellants' invention, it is noted that the features upon which Appellants rely (i.e., "the magnification rate is adjusted to cause the new window to reflect the size of the previously viewed characters" p.13,L.11-16) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Appellant seems to be reading into the claim more than what is being recited. The claim is simply stating that the size of the character in the second intended area is equal to the size of the character displayed in the same second intended area. Therefore there is no change from the second intended area to the second intended accordingly. There is no mention whatsoever of a modification of the second intended area.

Regarding claims 7-8, and 13, and in response to Appellants' argument that the references fail to show certain features of Appellants' invention, it is noted that the features upon which Appellants rely (i.e., "a specified character size" p.13,L.27-28, and p.14,L.1) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). There is no mention at all of a magnification rate from a "specified character size" as the Appellant contends.

Regarding claims 9, and 14, the Appellants submit that the prior art does not teach prohibiting scrolling an adjacent/surrounding area into view (p.14,L.20-25). The Examiner disagrees, because Warnock teaches the quantized or gradual scrolling of a document page (col.9,L.46-55). After scrolling said document, the content is automatically panned, and

zoomed. Warnock fails to explicitly teach the prohibiting means to prevent the window from being further scrolled. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined provided such prohibiting means, because this would have enabled the document to stop at a predetermined location—displaying trailing end (top or bottom of the page)-- for accomplishing the panning and zooming taught by Warnock above. The claim does not specify whether this prohibition means is actuated without user intervention

Regarding claims 10, and 15-26, and in response to Appellants' argument that the references fail to show certain features of Appellants' invention, it is noted that the features upon which Appellants rely (i.e., "restoring the position when the new window closes" p.15,L.10-11) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Appellant is claiming the opposite of what recited above, because a display state of the "second intended area" is being restored and displayed immediately before the "second intended area" is opened L.5-7. In other word the "second intended area" is not being closed, it is rather being opened.

Regarding claims 27-34, the Appellants point out that Morgan does not teach or suggest using a magnification ratio (p.15,L.22-24). The Examiner disagrees, because Morgan teaches that a user chooses the magnification ratio of the fonts to be input into a graphical interface (col.4,L.30-67, fig.4A-B).

Regarding claims 35-36, the Appellants point out that the rejection of these claims are unclear (p.16,L.6-10). These claims recite feature covered in claim 1, and are therefore rejected

under the same rationale. However, a minor oversight occurred, because the rejections of these claims should have been placed under the same heading as the rejection of claim 1, instead of under the heading of claim 27 rejection. The Examiner has properly placed claims 35-36 under the rejection heading of claim 1 (item 10), since this does not in any way alters the ground of rejection.

Regarding claims 5, and 8, the Appellants have attempted to clarify the 35 USC 112, by explaining that the characters displayed in the second intended area in an enlarged form are being compared to characters being in a surrounding area to the first intended area. However, the claim language is such that it still difficult to follow what's being compared to what, and in which instances the comparisons are made. Therefore, these rejection have not been withdrawn.

Conclusion

For all of the reasons stated above the Examiner believes that the rejections should be sustained.

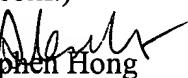
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December 7, 2000

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